

# MOHAVE COUNTY MINER.

VOL. 1.

MINERAL PARK, A. T., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1883.

NO. 15.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

### Territorial.

Governor—F. A. Tittle, Prescott.  
Secretary—J. W. Van Arman, Prescott.  
Treasurer—Thomas J. Butler, Prescott.  
Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. B. Horton, Tucson.  
Auditor—E. P. Clark, Prescott.  
Supreme Court—C. G. W. French, Chief Justice, Prescott; Daniel H. Pinney, Associate Justice, Phoenix; W. W. Hoover, Associate Justice, Tucson.  
U. S. District Attorney—J. A. Zabiskie, Tucson.  
U. S. Marshal—Leon S. Tidball, Prescott.  
Supreme Court Reporter—Murt Master, Prescott.  
Surveyor General—J. W. Robbins, Tucson.  
U. S. Internal Revenue Collector—Fisher, Tucson.  
Delegate to Congress—G. H. Oury, Florence.  
Judge of First Judicial District—W. W. Hoover, Tucson.  
Judge of Second Judicial District—Daniel H. Pinney, Phoenix.  
Judge of Third Judicial District—C. G. W. French, Prescott.

### County.

Sheriff—Robert Steen.  
District Attorney—W. G. Blakely.  
Recorder—J. K. Mackenzie.  
Treasurer—W. M. Kridler.  
Court Commissioner—W. H. Cureton.  
Probate Judge—Chas. Atchisson.  
Public Administrator—J. J. Hyde.  
Supervisors—W. H. Hardy, W. F. Grounds and M. W. Henkle.  
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—H. Booksbaum.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOS. P. HARGRAVE, District Attorney, J. MONROE ROBINSON, Assist. Dist. Atty.  
W. S. MCPHEETERS, Assist. U. S. Dist. Atty., JOS. W. ROBINSON, Assist. & Notary Public.  
Hargrave, McPheeters, Robinson & Robinson.

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
Prescott, Arizona.

**E. L. BURDICK, M. D.,**

**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON**  
Mineral Park, A. T.

**W. G. BLAKELY,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Mineral Park, A. T.

**CLARK CHURCHILL, F. P. DANN,**  
**CHURCHILL & DANN,**

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
Prescott, A. T.

**J. W. STEPHENSON,**

**Attorney & Counselor at Law**  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY & NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Mineral Park, A. T.

**A. E. DAVIS,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Mineral Park, A. T.

**Union Pass Station.**

This station has changed hands and is now under the management of

**WILLIAM REED.**

**HAY & BARLEY**

**ALWAYS ON HAND.**

The Purest water in the County.

Meals at all Hours

The table will be under the supervision of Mrs. Reed and will be supplied with the best the market affords.

## AIR IN MINES.

There are two principles which are relied upon to ventilate a mine. That of heat expanding the air and the abhorrence of a vacuum by nature. Add to these a system of pumping or forcing air into a place, and we have the three ideas upon the expansion of which into practical methods all ventilation of mining properties depends. There are various causes which develop heat in mines. The lamps or candles by the light of which the miner works, the heat given out by the bodies of the men as the result of that work, the oxidation of sulphur, if any be present in the mineral or in the walls, being among them. There may be, too, the heat of thermal springs, or, if the mine be deep enough, that which is found in the rock. If we suppose a shaft to be sunk, say 2,000 ft., and if in the centre of that shaft we placed a tube, or box, or any substance, wood, for example, which runs from the surface of the ground to the bottom of the shaft, there would be at once created a circulation of air. The air around the sides of the shaft being heated by the walls would rise, and the vacuum so created would draw the cold air down through the box. But if we kindled a fire below the box, the current of air would be down the shaft and up the box.

The system of ventilating a mine by heat is simply the one which we have imagined expanded to the extent necessary to ventilate the whole mine. If we run off from one side from the bottom of our shaft a level of 500 ft. in length, and carried the box into the face of it, we would have precisely the same thing taking place as before. The air, as heated by the walls, would travel along the level and ascend the shaft, while the cold air would come through the box. If instead of constructing a box we placed a division in the shaft, cutting it into two equal parts, as we do so often in this country, the cold air would descend on one side and the warm air would ascend on the other. Suppose, however, that we had two shafts—one at each end of the level; then the air would come down one, traverse the level and go up the other. The direction in which it would travel would depend altogether upon the size of the shafts or the amount of heat generated. If the shafts were of unequal size the air would come down the smaller and go up the larger. If it is the same the air would move in the direction of that shaft the centre or the equilibrium of heat was nearest to. If the center or equilibrium of heat was exactly in the centre of the level, and if the friction on the air was exactly equal in each shaft, then we could cause the air to move whichever way we pleased by building a fire at the foot of the shaft we wished it to ascend. Keeping that fire burning for a day would be sufficient to cause the air to ascend that shaft in preference to the other for all time, because the cold air constantly descending through one shaft would cool that shaft off and so move the point of equilibrium of heat nearer to the other.

The ventilation of a mine where pumping is not necessary is merely the expansion of the system which has just been outlined. But there are two most important variations possible in the application of this system. We may either take the fresh air in through a box to the workings or we may take the foul air out. Each has its advantages. In the first we find the introduction of the fresh air and the removal of the foul easier than in the second. In the second the foul air and gases generated by blasts are carried off at once and are not forced to travel through the level to the shaft.

## Bad Mining Management.

Of all the evils that our country is afflicted with the worst is having a quartz mine fall into the hands of Eastern capitalists, or rather Eastern stock gamblers. After a thorough trial of this kind of mining, and after watching the result for many years, we are confirmed in the opinion that nothing worse can befall a mine—as far as the country is concerned—than to have it fall into the hands of that class of operators. A good property undeveloped is put into the Stock Board of New York, for instance. The agents to give it a "gilt-edged send off" convey the idea that it is a perfect wonder and rich beyond compare. They say that all that it needs is just enough cap-

ital to start up the mine and mill, and that wonderful dividends will result. Acting on these representations Eastern men put their money into the stock, and in a very short time commence to clamor for the promised dividends. Probably not half enough money has been furnished to develop and improve the mine, and our own people, merchants, farmers and contractors, are holding claims for the half that has not been advanced. And here is where the bad management comes in. Instead of using the proceeds of the mine to pay their debts and make further developments until it is on a substantial footing, the money taken out is shipped to New York and distributed in the shape of dividends with a grand flourish of trumpets, to satisfy the demands of rapacious stockholders and bull the market, and in the meantime our own home people are left to bear the brunt. They must wait, because the property is here, and they are interested in "keeping up the country." Operations are worked along in this way for a while, the mine—which may be a good paying property—is only half worked and does not have half a chance, and then some creditor, who has "packed" it as far as he can, is obliged to bring suit for his money, and the whole business ends in a grand collapse, the mine is condemned, and other valuable properties in the neighborhood suffer because of the failure. The whole system is wrong, and it is a curse to any mining country in the world. When a failure is made in this manner, it is more than an even bet, every time, that a California company of mining men can take the same property, put it in shape, and make it a good dividend paying mine. They know what mining means, and know that it takes time and money to put it on a good footing, except in an exceptional case, now and then, where a perfect bonanza is found, which can be made to pay at once. Mining is a business which needs both brains and experience, and when men with a very small stock of these qualifications are placed in charge, it does not take a wise man nor a prophet to predict that failure is to be the result.—Plumas National.

## A STAGE COACH STORY.

A good story of the old Arkansas stage line from Fayetteville to Alma, now supplanted by the railroad, is told by a correspondent of the New Orleans Times Democrat. His fellow passengers on a certain night were a mild-eyed college professor and a plain, blunt man in a checkered shirt and trousers to match. At one point in the road the professor's hat blew off and over the precipice, but caught on a bush ten feet below. The professor was terribly distressed, and offered \$25 for its recovery. When the driver, who let himself down by one of his reins, had returned the hat and received his reward, the professor explained that bills amounting to \$1,000 were sewed under the lining. The stage rumbled on and everything seemed favorable for a quick trip, when suddenly a road agent stepped out from behind a tree. He searched the passengers, but found so little to reward him for his trouble that he got mad and swore he would take their clothes and send them on naked to the next station. His revolver was an unanswerable argument, and they were about to strip, when the man in the checkered shirt called out: "Look in the lining of that fellow's hat and you will find some money." The poor professor's \$1,000 was soon in the pocket of the robber, who forthwith decamped. The stage went on, but such was the rage of the driver and other passengers at his poltroonery that he of the checkered shirt had to walk. The next day he appeared in the hotel at Alma, took the professor aside, and made him accept \$2,000, saying that he knew he appeared like a dirty scamp, but the fact was he had \$10,000 under false soles in his boots, and must inevitably have lost it if he had not devised a plan to escape being stripped. He was a rich broker and had donned his rough costume to avoid trouble in the mountains.

## Taken to the Woods.

The editor of the Kansas City Journal is a wanderer on the face of the earth. Only last week he was a man respected by all, and in receipt of a princely income. To day, he is,

no one knows where. In his paper last week, in a description of "the toilets worn by the ladies at the bazaar of all nations, he said Miss So-and-so had on a pink "undershirt," when it ought to have been "underskirt." The girl bought a revolver and started out one way looking for the editor, her brother took a shotgun, her father took an ax, her lover armed himself with a horse-whip, and the editor took a shawl strap with a linen ulster in it and swam the river, and is supposed to be in the foothills, existing on roots and briars.—Peck's Sun.

The Secretary of the Interior has recently decided that those settlers who have taken up lands within the lines of the railroad grants subsequent to the withdrawal of the lands, and before the date of the definite location of the roads, are entitled to hold their claims as against the railroad companies. The decision effects the holdings of some 20,000 settlers on the line of the Northern Pacific and many of the claims of citizens of this Territory on the A. & P. line.—Courier.

A NEW STATE.—The official election returns of Montana show that at the recent election 23,312 votes were cast. In 1880 the total vote was only 14,000 and the census revealed a population of 40,000. It is believed that the population now amounts to 75,000 and that by the close of 1883 there will be 100,000 persons residing in the Territory. The Legislature will draw up a petition the present winter for the admission of the Territory as a State.

## MINERAL PARK

## BUTCHER SHOP.

**Finest Beef in the Territory.**

**I Keep on Hand**

**Fresh Eastern Fruit,**

**Potatoes and Dried Fruit.**

**Will Soon Have on Hand**

**FRESH PORK & SAUSAGES.**

**JAMES SMITH.**

**A. J. MASON,**

**Dealer in Saddles, Harness,**

**BOOTS & SHOES**

**And Everything in the Leather Line.**

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**A FINE STOCK RANGE**

**with water sufficient for**

**1,000 Head of Cattle.**

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The finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

Gents Furnishing Goods,

Billiard and Pool Table

## OVERALLS, CLOTHING

And a fine lot of

Fall and Winter Suits,

**CALL AND SEE**

Me and you

Also an excellent assortment of

**WILL BE SATISFIED THAT**

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Blankets,

**TOBACCO AND CIGARS.**

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I am prepared to sell at reduced prices. The public are cordially invited to give me a call,

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